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and Courier

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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and six rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412
1905, average 5,920

Sept. 11..... 9,134

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Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with home affairs. Order through The Bulletin business office.

UNSATISFACTORY EXPLANATIONS.

It is impossible for this government to view the explanations which Berlin is offering for the sinking of the Arabic and the attack upon the Orduña with any degree of satisfaction. From the facts as furnished by both sides, the officers of the British vessels and the German submarine commanders, no other conclusion can be reached than that Germany is sidestepping. It is trying to support its commanders who in each instance have violated what it has been given this country to understand is against the orders of the Imperial German government, and yet there is no disavowal of such acts, and every succeeding case presents a repetition of the previous ones.

By declaring that orders had been given to its submarines not to attack liners without warning and to give proper protection to the lives of the passengers and crews, unless the derelict boats were attacked or in danger of it, some reform was expected. No change follows, however. Unjustified attacks continue, ships are sunk without warning and lives are taken as the result and the only explanation given for such failure to observe orders is that they were unintentional acts, mistakes or errors of judgment.

Germany thus stands in the position of promising to do one thing and actually doing another. Standing in its contradictory position it is impossible to place any reliance whatever upon its promises. They amount to nothing, either because it is not intended to observe them or there is no control over its submarine commanders. No nation could accept such a position and such a disregard for the rights of others and believe that Germany is sincere in the course it is pursuing.

THE SAME IF AMERICAN.

The explanation of the unsuccessful attack upon the steamer Orduña last July when a torpedo missed it by a few feet has been placed in the hands of the authorities at Washington. From such a summary as has been made public the German commander claims that owing to the weather he was unable to determine the nationality or the character of the Orduña.

This does not jibe with the statement of the Orduña's captain, who declares that it was a clear day with light wind and a slight ripple. He states that he was not warned and that he had no knowledge of the presence of the submarine until a torpedo was observed headed for his ship, when every effort was made to get away and he was successful by an uncomfortably short distance.

The statements, however, place the responsibility entirely upon the submarine. The commander makes no claim that he warned the steamer's captain and even if it was as claimed the difficulty in seeing the submarine would have been greater than that of the submarine in seeing the larger vessel. Blaming the attack onto the weather is one of the weakest excuses that could be offered. It shows in the first place that there was no disposition to determine what the nationality or character of the vessel was, and according to the claim it would have been the same had the Orduña happened to have been an American liner. The explanation is of the lamest kind. A plain violation of all justification is disclosed and like other acts of German warfare it reflects greatly to its discredit.

BLACK COTTON.

While the question of overcoming the dye shortage in this country is receiving so much attention, the effort which is being made by A. W. Brabham of South Carolina to grow cotton in natural colors, cannot fail to create new interest. Mr. Brabham has succeeded in carrying out his ideas

to such an extent that he has produced cotton in five different tints, which indicates that his undertaking has not been entirely worthless. Even though it has required four years to secure such results, it must be recognized that he has received much encouragement in such a period.

His goal is black cotton and the nearest he has gotten to it at the present time is a deep olive or bronze. He must gain some confidence from the statement of Luther Burbank in connection with his work when such an authority expresses his belief that black cotton is a possibility, even though he is as firmly convinced that it will require a long time and much money. The experiment is one which Burbank would not care to undertake himself and that is the only cold water that he throws upon the idea.

It can be readily understood that black cotton production which would satisfy the trade and overcome the necessity of dyeing would be a great triumph. Mr. Brabham is located where he should possess a full knowledge of cotton growing and having the persistence and the conviction that his idea is the right one, his effort must get much serious thought from the cotton growers and manufacturers throughout the country, even though he is unable to produce a satisfactory product before the dye problem is overcome.

ANOTHER DEFENSE CHAMPION.

One of the men of national prominence who has just come out for adequate preparations for national defense is ex-Senator Burton of Ohio. He is convinced of the undesirability of militarism, but he believes that the greatest assurance against it lies in adequate defense by land and sea.

This is a view which many have taken for a long time and it is a significant fact that despite the desirability of peace and the efforts which are constantly being made for it, that the former senator, who is also the president of the American Peace society, should take such a common sense view of the situation. It is difficult to believe that he has undergone any great change of mind, however, for proper preparation has always been recognized as one of the greatest arguments for peace.

There is nothing in Mr. Burton's attitude which would indicate that he is an advocate of large expenditures simply for the purpose of converting money into naval vessels and fortifications for the political benefit which might result. He stood out too strongly against such a waste in the last session of congress in fighting the "pork barrel," since it was due to his report on the Massachusetts bill were cut out of the rivers and harbors and public building appropriations bills, for the safeguarding of the country's finances.

That the country needs adequate defense, and has not got it, is a well understood fact, and Mr. Burton is not the first to recognize the necessity of proper consideration and action. He champions an important cause.

SAFEGUARDING HEALTH.

That the board of health or any organization, which has for one of its purposes the condemning of food which is unfit for consumption, has plenty of work to do can be fully realized, and that it is doing it is shown by the report of the Massachusetts board for July, during which period it found and condemned over eight tons of meat, poultry, turkeys, fish and butter.

The greater part of this food was condemned because it had decomposed, although certain portions had soured, become tainted or mouldy and therefore unfit for use. Such articles were found in cold storage and while it was not being offered for sale at the time, the very fact that it was being kept under such conditions leads into the conclusion that had it not been found and ordered destroyed it would in time have been made use of.

What this means as a protection to the health of the people of that commonwealth can be readily appreciated. It becomes evident that the board is alive to its responsibilities and that it is rendering a most valuable public service. Cold storage is a most valuable means of protecting foodstuffs from spoiling, especially during the warm months, but there can never be a toleration of conditions which are detrimental to public health. The discovery of such decomposed meat and poultry indicates that the board has been diligent in its protective work of the highest value. Their findings show the need of everlasting vigilance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If September keeps on this way it will succeed in driving a great many back to the seashore.

The man on the corner says: "Tis better to have an emotional lump in the throat than the hives on a hot September day."

President Wilson finds it necessary to cancel speaking dates because of the business in Washington. Lucky thing Mr. Bryan isn't in the White House.

Galveston is going about the repair of its seawall by the expenditure of three-quarters of a million, fully convinced that therein lies its proven protection.

Carranza may possess the control he claims in Mexico, but he hasn't got the border conditions where he can expect to get his work and efforts recognized.

Dr. Dumba is sore because his letter was made public, but he doesn't stop to think that he could have prevented it by not engaging in such business in the first place.

Minister Morgenthau proposes the idea of raising a million dollar fund to get the Armenians away from the Turks. What a chance for Henry Ford to use his peace fund!

The western prophet who declares that the United States' era of prosperity is about to dawn, hasn't been waiting words claiming it to be due to the democratic free trade policies.

Dr. Dumba is reported to be ready to sail for Copenhagen. That is where Dr. Cook of course got recognition, but the Austrian ambassador might create more trouble by going to Mexico.

When Count Von Bernstorff says that a break in relations with Germany means war in a few days, he ought to know better than to try to frighten Uncle Sam out of his rights in that manner.

SHE MADE AN IMPRESSION

The young woman with the delicate-freckled nose was indignant.

"I think it should be made a criminal offense," she exploded, "for any girl to invite another one to come to see her without telling her whether or not she's to be the only person there!"

The two young women who were assembled in the third young woman's apartment as visitors exchanged worried glances.

"Alice and I just happened to drop in," began one of them, frigidly. The girl with the delicate-freckled nose waved a distracted hand at her.

"Oh, I didn't mean you," she said. "I never care how I look when I come to Dorcas." The freckled nose young person paused and looked at her hostess in dismay. Her lip trembled and she dived precipitously into a sofa cushion.

"That's just a good sample," she said. "I never do or say anything right! Never!"

"Why, Margie Adams!" cried her hostess. "What on earth's the matter?" Margie sat up and dabbed her eyes.

"Well, it's this way," she said testfully. "When I left college in such a hurry I left a lot of things for Vera—she's my roommate—to bring back. So Tuesday when she got into town she called me up and asked me to come over for a talk and to get my things."

Saturday, they leave for the coast Monday. You know, now, I ask you, doesn't that sound harmless?"

"It certainly does," one of her hearers agreed soothingly. The third went back to the magazine she was reading.

"That's what I thought," said Margie, blithely. "Well, you know I'm working this summer for various reasons, but principally I have to go. So when I got up Saturday morning and saw it was raining I put on a tacky pair of old shoes and one of these nasty old socks and went out to see Vera's affection. Of course, at 10 o'clock it cleared up, but I thought, 'Oh, well, who cares!' and sailed over."

The young woman with the freckled nose paused.

"And what did I find?" she demanded dramatically. "What did I find, I ask you? I found a dandy suit in a very dressy outfit and a formal manner. I found seven other new and beautiful hats on the window seat. I saw six forty coats and one silk evening dress hanging about. In the mirror I found one poor girl with a waist smudged with fresh ink, run down shoes and a shine on her nose. And I found—Mary Renault!"

"My dear!" cried the chorus in sympathetic dismay.

"Billy's sister," explained Dora, aside.

"And I've just begged and begged Billy to wait till I could win his family's affection by myself," gasped Margie, with tragic calm. She lapsed into gloom.

"What happened?" somebody prodded.

"What do you suppose happened? I gave myself one look, and with the calmness of despair I walked in and made a hilarious idiot of myself."

"Good gracious! Why?"

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

The Kurds, who report says, are again engaged in their favorite occupation of murdering Armenians, women, and children, are described in the war primer issued by the National Geographic Society today.

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"How do I know?" demanded the delicate-freckled girl. "Because I'm a born fool; because it was so bad that it couldn't be worse; because I was so embarrassed it was either that or weep. My word, how do I know who just I did it! And they all gave me the once over—I don't care, that's just what they did. Only two of them had ever seen me before, but I'll bet the rest will know me if they ever see me again. And Mary glued her eyes on my shoes!"

She paused and shrugged her shoulders.

"Two more breaks and I'm through," she said, resignedly. "Most of the things I left were in bottles, and Vera had packed them for me in a green cardboard box. On the porch I hugged that to my chest with one hand and held the other out to Mrs. Winslow who was painfully disgusted with Vera's roommate, by the way. And I said charmingly, 'I've had a lovely time, but I wish I'd known what was getting into you. Then when I realized what I had said I nearly died. I blushed all over, and, she looked from one to the other of the audience with a brazen smile, 'I tripped and fell downstairs.'"

"No!" squealed somebody. "What did you do then?"

"Oh, I just sat on the sidewalk amid the ruins of fifty-seven varieties of bottles and laughed till I cried," she said. The wind was a sweet, fresh breeze. Her amazed auditors looked blankly at her without daring to attempt consolation.

Suddenly the girl who, had been reading came out of her magazine.

"Who's talking about Mary Renault?" she asked. "I've got a dandy trade-lust for you, Margie."

"I've got you, Vera," said Margie, and she was the funniest thing she ever saw. She said she never saw any one carry off a difficult situation as these girls did. And that she hoped Billy'd meet you."

The young woman with the delicate-freckled nose groined again for her hankerchief. "I don't see anything so fine in all that," she said.

"D—doomed for life to be a joke to my sister-in-law!"—Chicago News.

Stories of the War

Better Pay for Midshipmen.

Pleas for better payment for midshipmen appear frequently in the English newspapers, for it is objected that a lad exposing his life to the enemy and doing his duty on ship like any other officer is not even self-supporting.

In England, the naval cadets, taken at about the age of 13 years, are placed in the Royal Naval College at Osborne, where they spend two years. At the end of this period, if successful in their examinations, they are promoted to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, where they spend two years of study, they pass six months on a training ship. Then they are drafted to various warships as midshipmen. Thus the midshipman of 17 or 18 years has had four and a half years of study and discipline behind him, which fits him for duty as a junior officer.

During the four years in the naval schools, the cadet's parents pay tuition fees of \$375 a year, which, with uniforms and extras amounts to about \$450 a year. The midshipman receives \$125 a year, the cadet receives \$100, or 42 cents a day, while his parents or guardians have the prospect before him of paying \$125 a year for mess bills to the accountant general of the navy. A midshipman must serve nearly three years before getting a commission as a lieutenant.

Up to the present naval casualty lists show that midshipmen have been harder hit than any other rank. Yet for serving on a coast guard cutter, they draw \$15 cents a day, while a midshipman gets 42 cents a day and pays for his own food, uniforms and equipment.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

By the time the road season comes to a close, the new state-repaired highways will be in service once more.—Middleton Press.

Some day this nation will manage its industrial problems so intelligently that there will be no sharp ebbs and flows of prosperity and depression, but business will continue in a well regulated course, unaffected by panics and disturbances. It might be said that the coming of such a time will hasten the end of strikes and lockouts, but it might be said with equal truth that the end of strikes and lockouts will hasten the coming of that time.—Bridgeport Telegram.

When one reads the history which provides precedent for Secretary Lansing's demand of Austria for the recall of Dumba, one marvels at the patience and forbearance of the administration. In none of the nine cases on record was a provocation in any way comparable with the present case. Once it was rudeness, once it was a disrespectful reference to the president of the United States. In the majority of previous cases the offenders were "booted" out instead of being "requested" to depart. All of which illustrates the difference in the temper of the administrations.—Meriden Record.

Events are beginning to show that Villa has lost much of his old quickness and resourcefulness. He is a commander or that his success against Huerta and the Huertista generals was as greatly due to the generals under him as to his own ability. Obregon and his lieutenant in the old time and together they were invincible against Huerta. Since Obregon went over to Carranza when the latter split, Villa has not enjoyed a success like that of old, and far from being able to beat Carranza, he is being beaten by him.

The War a Year Ago Today
Sept. 15, 1914.

Battle of Soissons fought. German crown prince's army driven back to the Orne. French recaptured Reims.

Le Ferri ransacked by Germans. Franco-Belgian forces won at Alost and Roubrugghe.

Russians occupied Grodek. Germans reported defeat of Russian armies of Vilna and Grodno.

Serbs invaded Hungary. Japanese cavalry captured Chimo. British defeated Germans in Namagan.

Artists protested to Kaiser against destruction of Louvain.

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Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

his former subordinate has been soundly trounced by him more than once. Villa will have to reveal more of his one time brilliancy if he is to avoid being eliminated from the struggle for supremacy.—Manchester Herald.

Mr. Taft, in his comments upon the existing political condition of the progressive party, recalls the political condition of the democratic party after its effective protest against free silver. Mr. Taft says: "Only the colored and captioned of the party are continuing its ceremonies and forms. There are more epaulets than there are guns." We do not know what is going to happen to Mr. Taft for thus clearing away the confused popular idea of progressive strength, but we know the amusement which he will derive from being shot full of holes by the few guns left in the Armageddon arsenal. His capacity for extracting fun from each event is greater than that of any man on earth. After the shot, we shall await with lively interest that quiet chuckle. There will be no war.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Letters to the Editor
Lusitania Had Ammunition.
Mr. Editor: Kindly advise, through your columns, if the Lusitania, when she was sunk by a German submarine, carried ammunition assigned to the allies. Your prompt attention to this will settle an argument.

CHARLES M'CAULEY.
Versailles, Conn., Sept. 10, 1915.

The Lusitania carried 1,500 tons of cargo. The principal items were meant for war consumption, including sheet brass valued at \$50,000; copper and copper wire, \$32,000; beef, \$31,000; furs, \$119,000; copper manufactures, \$21,000; military goods, \$66,000; ammunition, \$200,000.—Ed.

Advice to Mexico.
As the President was about to say, when interrupted by the Arabic incident, Mexico, who is to be wise and pacified while the pacifying is good.—Chicago Herald.

Can Depend on Voters' Help.
Keeping out of office ought to be one of the easiest of Bryan's future tasks.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mary Full Stomach, an Indian girl, has accepted a government job in Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLAND SICK GET BACK HEALTH

Victims of Digestive Disorders Tell of Wonderful Effect of Remedy.

Many New England stomach sufferers and, in fact, people all over the United States, have found remarkable results from the use of May's Wonderful Remedy.

Hundreds in this State alone have taken this remedy and tell today of the benefits they received. Its effects come quickly—the first dose convinces; no long treatment. Here is what two who have taken it say:

MRS. S. E. JOHNSON, 61 White more street, Hartford, Conn., writes: "My pains left me the next day after taking the treatment. It is simply wonderful how it relieved me."

MRS. CLARE SHAW, 493 Dexter St., Providence, R. I., wrote: "I received your treatment and it saved my life. I am better now than I have been for twenty years."

May's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.

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